

NEW INDUSTRIES OF THE PAST WEEK

Developmental Announcements From Various Sections of South.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Baltimore, Md., March 2.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises announced in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:

West Virginia Power Co., Hinton, W. Va., was incorporated with \$5,000,000 capital stock by New York capitalists planning to build hydro-electric plant at Sandstone Falls of New River near Hinton.

Charles A. Armstrong, Troy, N. C., was reported as securing options on waterpower rights on Yadkin River, near Albemarle, for French capitalists who plan to construct hydro-electric plant costing \$2,000,000.

Ozark Water and Power Co., Branson, Ark., engaged engineer and contractor for constructing its proposed hydro-electric plant on White River, dam to be fifty feet high and 650 feet long, with powerhouse and 15,000 horsepower equipment.

Knox Coal Mining Co., Barboursville, Ky., was incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock to develop coal properties.

J. Numa Jordy, New Orleans, La., is negotiating \$500,000 sale of Florida long leaf pine timber land to French capitalists who contemplate development and sale of 70,000 acres of Louisiana timber land to English capitalists who contemplate logging, erection of mills, etc.

Tennessee Jellico Coal Co., Block, Tenn., was incorporated with \$300,000 capital stock to acquire Block Coal and Coke Co., and Jellico Coal Co., of Anthracite, Tenn., will complete washer and tipple at Block, increasing daily output to 100,000 tons coal; Anthracite plant's daily capacity is 500 tons.

Dixie Power Co., Little Rock, Ark., applied for governmental authority to build dam on White River, near Cotter, Ark., to form lake covering 5,000 acres and develop power for transmission by electricity.

Davis Automatic Filling Co., Bristol, Tenn., was incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock to manufacture patent filling device.

Owens Wagon and Automobile Works, Charlotte, N. C., was incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to acquire wagon works and add department for manufacturing automobile trucks.

Rollin Manufacturing, Lenoir, N. C., was incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture cotton goods.

Robersonville Tar River Hooley Mills, Robersonville, N. C., was incorporated with \$125,000 capital stock.

Wolf Harbor Coal Co., Pennington Gap, Va., was incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to develop coal land.

Cleveland Compress Co., Houston, Tex., will rebuild burned cotton compress and warehouse, later to be fireproof and have capacity of 50,000 bales of cotton.

Tallahassee Land Co., Tallahassee, Fla., was incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock and purchased 24,000 acres of land for development by colonization.

Industrial Rice Milling Co., Houston, Tex., will build rice mill to replace plant recently burned at loss of \$100,000.

Hopkins Mail Receptacle Co., Waynesboro, Va., was organized with \$125,000 capital stock to manufacture mail receptacles.

Peachontas Coal Co., McAlester, Okla., was incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to develop coal properties.

Magnolia Cotton Oil Co., Houston, Tex., will build fireproof refinery, with daily capacity of 700 barrels oil, to replace plant burned several months ago.

Battery Park Lumber Corporation, Norfolk, Va., was incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture lumber.

Haw Manufacturing Co., Haw River, N. C., was incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture cotton goods.

Piedmont Lumber Co., Greensboro, N. C., was incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to build mill, having daily capacity of 100 barrels of lumber.

Ozark Cider and Vinegar Co., Siloam Springs, Ark., was incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture cider and vinegar.

Huntington Clay Products Co., Huntington, W. Va., will build plant to manufacture 100,000 paving and building bricks and fireproofing material.

Tygart Valley Brick Co., Beilington, W. Va., was incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture bricks.

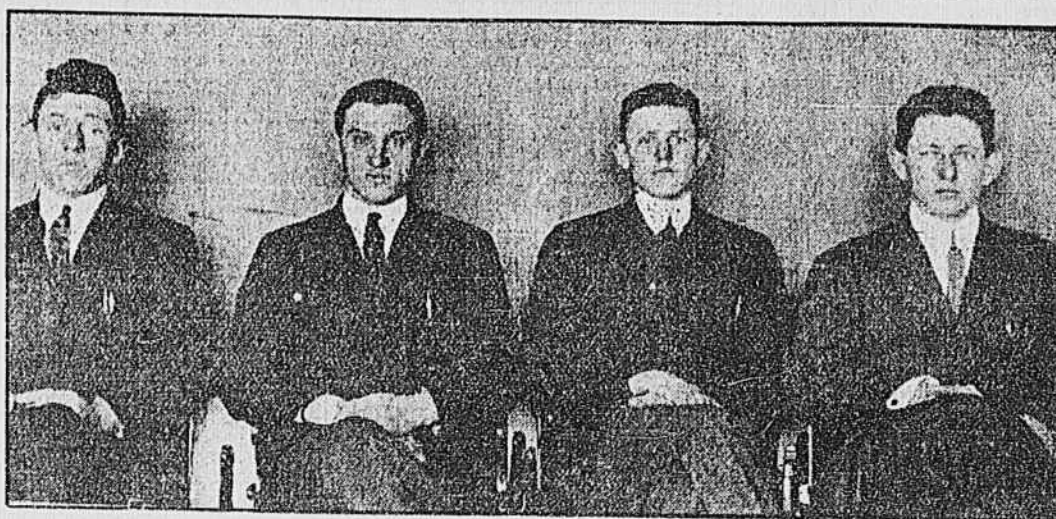
Ben Well and Sons, Evansville, Ind., will build abattoir and meat packing plant at Little Rock, Ark., capacity each week to be 3,000 cattle and 2,000 hogs.

Diamond Block Machine Co., Bristol, Va.-Tenn., was incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock to manufacture concrete blocks and brick machines.

Cumberland Concrete Construction Co., Clarksville, Tenn., was organized to build plant with daily capacity of 10,000 concrete blocks and 2,000 concrete blocks.

Interstate Railway Frog and Switch Co., Salisbury, N. C., was incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock to manufacture frogs and switches.

Debaters of Appomattox Agricultural School



[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Appomattox, Va., March 2.—The four young men above are the debaters of the Lee Literary Society of Appomattox Agricultural School, who are to debate Randolph-Macon Academy of Bedford. The subject of

the debate is: "Resolved, That the United States Government Should Control the Railway and Telegraph Lines." The four are to debate among themselves on the affirmative side and the two winners will go before the Bedford school on March 29.

From left to right: Don Moses, Junior; Wilbur Smith, Senior; Walter Durham, Junior, and Joel Flood, Junior, a brother of Congressman Flood. The second debate these two schools have had, and it is expected that they will be held annually hereafter.

ITALIAN FARMERS IN THE SOUTHLAND

(Continued from First Page.)

A number of colonies, notably in Texas and Louisiana, seem to have originated in the purchase of a few acres of land by some Italian farm laborer, who arriving practically without money at a Southern port of entry, sought employment on a neighboring plantation. A number of the strawberry growers of Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, were originally berry pickers who came out from New Orleans. Italian truckers in Texas were urban day laborers, who bought a few acres near the city and let their families raise vegetables, first for home use and later for the retail trade. Some few colonies have been promoted either by Italian philanthropists or by land companies.

Not many Italians who were skilled workmen in the trade, or, in fact, here or abroad, have moved to Texas, and comparatively few who, upon landing, found permanent unskilled work in industries later engaged in agricultural pursuits. But, notably in Texas, the building of railroads has brought in a number of South Italians, chiefly Sicilians, some few of whom have become either tenants or independent proprietors of small market gardens or truck farms. It may be asserted confidently that there has been no marked shift of Italians from industrial pursuits or from city employment to farms in the Southern States. In Missouri and Arkansas, indeed, many Italian farmers supplement their income by labor in the coal mines during the winter otherwise the colonies are purely agricultural.

There is, moreover, a somewhat definite movement from the cane districts, where certain planters employ large numbers of Italians as farm laborers, to the cotton fields and truck farms farther North.

Segregation and Why. The tendency of the Italian to congregate by race groups is very marked. Where once a colony is started, the subsequent immigrants gather about the first nucleus, purchasing the neighboring unimproved land, or the old farms of original owners. This grouping is not a characteristic peculiar to the Italians. Bohemians, Poles, Swiss and other non-Anglo-Saxon races are likely to settle in rather close groups. The effect of this segregation on the price of land is very noticeable in some districts, especially where the Italians have developed a specialized form of agriculture. Land within the limits of Italian occupation is frequently 50 per cent. higher than land of the same fertility situated a short distance outside of the boundary lines. Segregation, too, has a tendency to perpetuate racial customs, traditions and characteristics. There are few American whites with whom Italians can associate, and in no case does there seem to be any inclination to mingle with the negroes more than is necessary.

There is a decided contrast between the attitude of certain North Italian and most Sicilian colonies in the South with respect to segregation. Where opportunity is afforded the North Italian seems to desire to mingle with the Americans, to learn the English language, to give his children an education, to become a citizen and to exercise the prerogatives of citizenship. In fewer instances is this true of the South Italians or the Sicilians.

The Italian as a Farmer. The Italians are small farmers. Few are engaged in any form of agricultural enterprise requiring an outlay of capital. There are no sugar planters, rice growers or large farmers of any kind among them. They prefer to take small holdings of land which they can work together with the help of their families. The Italians are careful in their cultivation of land, very attentive to details and are not wasteful. They make their farms supply their tables so far as possible. Very few innovations can be credited to them. As a rule, they are imitators of the native-born farmers. By living cheaply they soon accumulate some money, and except in the cotton districts, in-

vest their savings in land. In North Carolina the North Italians are engaged in diversified, self-sustaining forms of farming. In Louisiana and Alabama the South Italians are truck farmers and small fruit growers. In the Mississippi delta both the North and South Italians are cotton tenants. In Arkansas, South Italians have planted orchards and have become successful apple and peach growers.

Place of Italian in Southern Agriculture.

That the Italian has made a good pioneer farmer in a number of places in the South there is no doubt, especially where he has engaged in truck farming and small fruit growing on the sandy virgin coast lands.

These lands were purchased at low prices, and small acreages have yielded a living from their occupations. It is probable that the Italian is more permanent place for himself as a vegetable grower along the coast. Here he is a property owner and a settled element in the agricultural economy of the community.

The Italian has also been successful as a cotton grower. This is especially true where he has had the opportunity to acquire land. The Italian also has been a good farm laborer, but, where possible, soon accumulates money, purchases land, and leaves the laboring class.

The Italian as a Citizen.

There is a wide difference of opinion regarding the desirability of the Italian as a permanent element of the Southern population. The Italian disappears in New Orleans have done much to create prejudice against Italians as a body. The North Italian is generally considered more desirable than his brother from Southern Italy. The striking qualities which Italians have exhibited, as a whole, are industry, thrift and peaceableness. When the Italians have become citizens, they have taken a great interest in local issues and have voted rather solidly. In some instances they have elected Italian officers or have held the balance of power. In general, it may be said that the Italians in the South have not constituted a political or social problem because of their small numbers. With a larger influx the situation would be entirely different. Any considerable immigration of new immigrants of this race should be opposed.

HOGS IN THE SOUTH.

Some Facts About Pork Culture in the South, Virginia Doing Better.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The growing importance of the Southern section of the United States as a pork-producing region is shown by an analysis of the live stock statistics made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The estimates of the Agricultural Department show a total of 65,000,000 hogs on farms and ranges in the United States on January 1, 1911, a decrease of 2,000,000 as compared with January 1, 1910. On January 1, 1912, the number of hogs in the nine Southern States, traversed by the lines of the Southern Railway, with the increases in each State, were as follows: Virginia, 84,000, an increase of 5,000; North Carolina, 140,000, an increase of 10,000; South Carolina, 70,000, an increase of 25,000; Georgia, 240,000, an increase of 25,000; Florida, 24,000, an increase of 5,000; Alabama, 132,000, an increase of 14,000; Mississippi, 157,000, an increase of 16,000; Kentucky, 17,000, an increase of 3,000; and Tennessee, 124,000, an increase of 25,000. The total number of hogs in the nine States on January 1, 1912, was 1,244,000, an increase over January 1, 1911, of 87,000. Large as these figures are they do not measure the full progress of the Southeast as a hog-raising section, for, with the more extended raising of pure-bred hogs, there is a corresponding advance in the average quality and weight of Southern hogs.

BRANCHING OUT.

Williamsburg Knitting Mills Company on Its Feet—Big Improvements Being Made.

Williamsburg, Va., March 2.—The Williamsburg Knitting Mills Company is progressing with its enlargements. These betterments include the following: Erection of bleaching and dyeing plant, addition to picking-room, addition to garment plant, erection of rib-knitting plant of 250 to 400 dozen daily capacity, doubling capacity of old mill, installation of six 300-spindle mules, three sets of cards, several spinning and finishing machines, steam engine, etc. From 1,000 to 1,200 dozen fleece-lined and flat goods, rib and sweater coats will be the daily capacity. The company is preparing to build thirty-five cottages for operatives.

VIEWS AND NEAR VIEWS

(Continued from First Page.)

en raisers 'round about Richmond.

Back to the Farm.

"W. T. W." writes the Industrial Section a letter that is so mixed up with business and politics it is hard to tell, other from which. He complains about the do-nothingness of the Legislature, he criticizes various public officials, from the Governor down, and then comes down to business in the following language: "What Virginia needs is more work and less politics. I do not think well of your doctrine of more people to the acre, that is to say, of your idea of inducing more immigrants to fill up the unoccupied lands. We have a plenty of people here in Virginia. What we want is to get them to stay on the land and work it. You city folks have been too active in trying to seduce our boys from the farms. Send the boys back to the farm. We are just getting in shape to make farm life attractive. I can talk to you over my long distance phone in five minutes if necessary, and while I am writing my daughter is talking to her best fellow, twenty miles down a good road, talking by wire, mind you. We have a church and a Sunday school right here in reaching distance, and a fine high school not more than two miles away. Send some of your surplus city boys to the country to make a living. We can pay them pretty good wages, and come mighty near furnishing them with all the conveniences they find in the city. I suggest that the movement be countrywards instead of citywards." That is a good suggestion, and in the end it may pay better.

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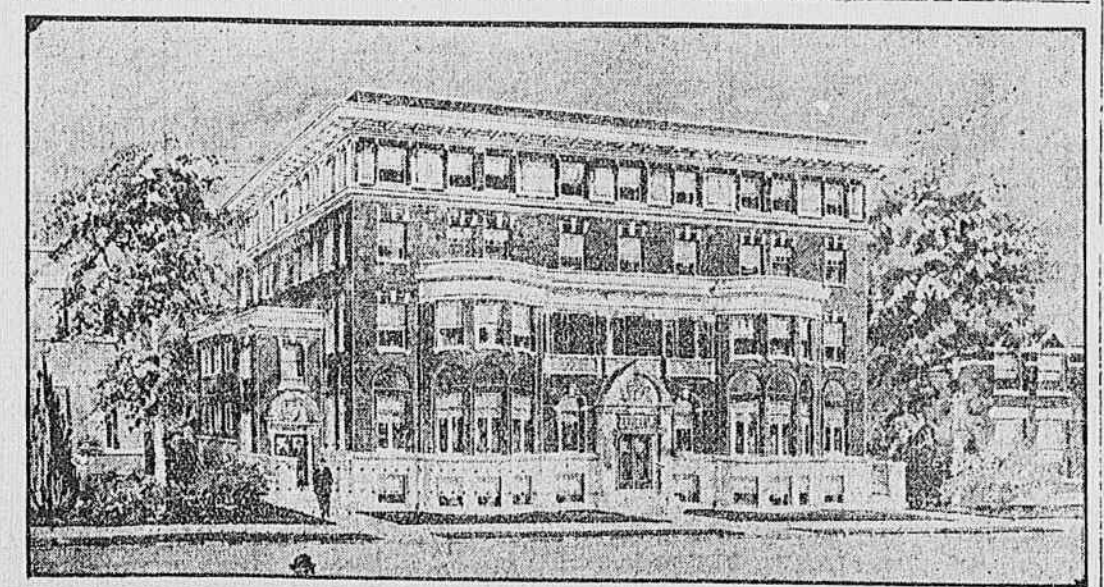
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